



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MADAGASCAR.

Report from Tamatave—Plague at Majunga declared extinct.

Consul Carter reports, January 6:

Bubonic plague at Majunga, on the west coast of Madagascar, which was reported by this consulate August 2, 1907, has been officially declared exterminated.

See Public Health Reports, September 6, page 1256, September 20, page 1335, and October 18, 1907, page 1490.)

MEXICO.

Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection of vessel—Health conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, March 2:

During the period February 16 to 29, inclusive, one steamship cleared from this port for the United States, the steamship *Columbian*, which left San Diego, Cal., February 18, after being fumigated throughout while in the roadstead outside the harbor.

Health conditions in Salina Cruz and district continue very satisfactory, there being no cases of epidemic disease present.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Smallpox at Lima and house disinfection—Plague-prevention work at Callao resumed—Status of plague in Peru—Plague at Antofagasta, Chile.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, February 16:

Week ended February 15.—Two vessels were dispatched with an aggregate personnel of 164 members of crews, 43 cabin and 49 steerage passengers. Both vessels were fumigated.

At the close of last month there were 8 cases of smallpox in the hospital at Lima. During the month of January 8 houses were fumigated in Lima for smallpox and 13 for plague or the finding of dead rodents.

The work against plague in Callao has been resumed. The city has been divided into quadrants, in each of which a squad of men is at work, superintended by a physician and a foreman, extending plague-prevention work from house to house. It is intended in this way to gradually work over the whole city.

Plague in Peru is reported by the director de salubridad as follows:

Locality.	Cases January 30.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remain- ing Feb- ruary 13.
Lima.....	3	12		9	6
Callao.....	4		2		2
Chosica.....	1	1	1	1	
Trujillo.....	40	36	10	17	49
Paíta.....	11	3	1	(?) 3	11
Piura.....	4	1	4		1
Ferrenafe.....	4				4
San Geronimo.....	4				4
Catacaos.....	23	12	9	3	23
Eten.....	6	1			7
San Jose (Lambayeque).....	2				2
Santa Eulalia (in province of Lima).....		1			1